

COBBETT's WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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ERRORS IN THE LAST REGISTER.—The word “*Church*,” in page 476, line 11, ought to be left out.—The witness, before Lord John Russell’s Committee, should be **DANNS**, and not “**DAWES**.”

JUSTICE OF PEACE WORK.

I HAVE to lay before my readers some very curious matter, relative to the “*unpaid Justice work*,” as carried on at Hammersmith, in the county of Middlesex, with the aid and assistance of the famous **JOHNSON** the common informer. This is a matter which interests every body. It is no speculative matter; nothing appertaining to the imagination. It is a matter wherein we come in contact immediately with the *arm of power*. That arm here *touches* us, and makes us know and feel what it is. We have here a pretty good specimen of the effects of one, at least, of those innumerable Acts of Parliament, amongst which we now live, as amongst nets, springes, pitfalls, or amongst those man-

traps and spring-guns, which are set by the unfeeling tyrants, the shameless tyrants, the savage and vindictive tyrants, those who hate the people because they know that they are justly hated by the people; we are now living, I say, amidst Acts of Parliament as poor creatures, in some places, amidst all these dangerous things. However beset a manor may be by poachers of the most skilful description, every hare in such manor is safer from net and wire than Englishmen now are from penalties inflicted by Acts of Parliament. The following letter to me, with its enclosure to **Mr. HANSON** of Hammersmith, will speak for themselves. I beg the reader’s attention to them, and particularly to what the writer says, at the close of his letter to me, *relative to the disposal of the half penalties*. The whole subject is of the deepest public interest. Thousands upon thousands of individuals are affected in their means by the execution of this Turnpike Act. The penalty inflicted upon a poor man makes him a beggar.

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The sum which we see has been usually inflicted by HANSON, together with the costs, are sufficient to reduce to beggary no small portion of the owners of carts. However, the case itself, which I am about to lay before the Public, in a Letter from my eldest Son, will exhibit the whole affair in so clear a light, as to make it unnecessary for me to say any thing more at present.

TO THE
EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

SIR,

You have brought to light some of the evils arising out of the New Turnpike Acts; but, Sir, there are evils proceeding out of these Acts, of which the Public seem to be, as yet, wholly unaware, in which, however, they are deeply interested, and of which I will now, with the aid of your columns, give that public some little account. That part of the public against whom those evils, from the account which I have to give, operate with most injurious consequences, has been generally those who are the least able to bear these sort of evils.

The personages who will figure most conspicuously in this account, are a Justice of the Peace at

Hammersmith, named HANSON, and JOHNSON, a pretty well-known common informer; and, I shall, I trust, by a plain account of facts, show that Acts of Parliament, imposing penalties, ought not to be passed without serious and long reflection with regard to all the consequences.

I had long heard, from some of the people in this neighbourhood, of the heavy penalties inflicted on gardeners, carriers, hucksters, and other persons, in circumstances which forbid us to hope that such penalties must not be deeply injurious, and, in some cases, ruinous. Upon inquiry, I found that these penalties were inflicted by the above-named Mr. HANSON, on the informations of JOHNSON. I found that poor men had been made to pay the penalty of *twenty*, and sometimes *forty*, shillings, for merely an abbreviation of a *couple of letters* in their Christian names, put upon their carts. This practice I heard had been carried on to a very great extent. And I wanted only my own eyes to convince me, that while this was going on, against the poor, or comparatively poor, the *nobility* and *gentry* were suffered openly to violate the law with impunity. I found that, according as the Turnpike Act was going on in operation,

that though it was executed very rigorously against the poor, by the means of its penalties, and of the informer who received the penalties for thus obtaining this execution against them, that at the same time there seemed to be no probability that the rich, the powerful, would ever feel the effects of it; that those who had made the law would never know, by any use that this informer would be induced to make of it against them, what was the effect of it towards the poor. Besides which, though this had been going on so long, and with such really serious effects, the public knew nothing of the matter. The informations of the informer had been carried on so, that though he had been pocketing penalties for a twelvemonth, he was likely to pocket a great many more before people would know that they were doing any thing contrary to law, by which they were thus, as it were, marked out as objects to be his prey.

Before I proceed further, let me state what the Act says upon the matter which has given rise to all this mass of penalties. This part of the Act has in view the preventing of offences being committed by carters, or drivers; and, in order that there may be a party to be

summoned and brought to account, the Act provides, that the *name* of the *owner* of the vehicle shall be written on it in letters of a certain size. Lest any evasion should take place through the omission of letters, the Act positively insists, that the *christian* and *surnames* of every owner shall be written at FULL LENGTH. The words of the Act are these:—

“ CXXXII. (See Turnpike Act, “ 3 Geo. 4.) And whereas many accidents happen, and great mischiefs are frequently done, upon streets and highways, being turnpike roads, by the negligence or wilful misbehaviour of persons driving carriages thereon; be it therefore enacted, “ That if the driver of any waggon or cart of any kind shall ride upon any such carriages in any turnpike road, not having some other person on foot or on horseback to guide the same, (such light carts as are usually driven with reins, and are then conducted by some person holding the reins of the horse or horses, not being more than two, drawing the same, excepted); or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever on any part of any turnpike road shall, by negligence or wilful misbehaviour, cause any hurt or damage to any person or carriage passing or being upon such road, or shall quit the road and go on the other side the hedge or fence inclosing the same, or wilfully be at such distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such turnpike road that he cannot have the direction and government of the horses or cattle drawing the same; or if any person shall drive, or act as the driver of any such coach, postchaise, or other carriage let for hire, or waggon, wain, or cart, not having the owner’s

" name as hereby required painted thereon, or shall refuse to discover the true christian and surname of the owner or principal owners of such respective carriage; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, coach, or other carriage whatsoever, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his or her carriage on the left or near side of the road, or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care upon such road, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage, or of His Majesty's subjects, on any turnpike road, every such driver so offending in any of the cases aforesaid, and being convicted of any such offence, either by his own confession, the view of a justice of the peace, or by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses before any justice of the peace of the limit where such offence shall be committed, or where such offender shall be apprehended, shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding forty shillings in case such driver shall not be the owner of such carriage; and in case the offender be the owner of such carriage, then any sum not exceeding five pounds; and in either of the said cases shall, in default of payment, be committed to the house of correction for any time not exceeding one month, unless such forfeiture shall be sooner paid; and every such driver offending in either of the said cases shall and may, by the authority of this Act, with or without any warrant, be apprehended by any person or persons who shall see such offence committed, and shall be conveyed before some justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law; and if any such driver, in any of the cases aforesaid, shall refuse to discover his name, it shall and may be lawful for the justice of the peace before whom he shall be taken, or to

" whom any such complaint shall be made, to commit him to the house of correction for any time not exceeding three months, or to proceed against him for the penalty aforesaid, by a description of his person and the offence only, without adding any name or designation, but expressing in the proceedings that he refused to discover his name."

" XV. (Turnpike Act, 4 Geo. 4.) " And for the better discovery of offenders, be it further enacted, That the owner or owners of every waggon, wain, or cart, or other such carriage, shall, from and after the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, paint or cause to be painted in one or more straight line or lines upon some conspicuous part of the right or off side of his, her, or their waggon, wain, or cart, or other such carriage, or upon the off side shafts thereof, before the same shall be used on any turnpike road, his, her, or their christian and surname, and the place of his, her, or their abode, or the christian and surname and place of abode of the principal partner or owner thereof, AT FULL LENGTH, in large legible letters not less than one inch in height, and continue the same thereupon so long as such waggon, wain, cart, or other such carriage shall be used upon any turnpike road; and every owner and proprietor of any waggon, wain, or cart, or other carriage, who shall use or allow the same to be used on any turnpike road without the names and descriptions painted thereon as aforesaid, or who shall paint or cause to be painted any false or fictitious name or place of abode on such waggon, wain, or cart, or other carriage, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds."

" LXXIII. And be it further enacted, That in case the driver of any waggon, cart, or of any coach or other carriage, shall offend against

" any of the provisions of any act for
 " making or maintaining any turn-
 " pike road, or the said recited act
 " or this act, whereby any penalty shall
 " be incurred, and shall refuse to give
 " his name, or shall abscond or absent
 " himself so as not to be found, then it
 " shall and may be lawful for any jus-
 " tice of the peace before whom com-
 " plaint shall be made, and he is hereby
 " required to issue a summons, requir-
 " ing the owner of such waggon, cart,
 " or other carriage, to appear before
 " him to answer the matter of such
 " complaint; and if such owner shall
 " refuse or neglect to appear, or ap-
 " pearing shall not then, or within
 " ten days thereafter, produce the
 " driver so offending, or disclose his
 " name and place of abode, then the
 " said justice, or any other justice of
 " the peace, on an examination of
 " the circumstances, and ascertain-
 " ing, by the examination of wit-
 " nesses on oath, that such offence
 " has been committed by any such
 " driver of any waggon, cart, or other
 " carriage, shall order and adjudge
 " that the penalty incurred by such
 " driver shall be paid by the owner
 " of such waggon, cart, or other car-
 " riage; which penalty shall be re-
 " covered and applied in manner di-
 " rected by the said recited act."

Looking into the history of this part of the Act, I find that Clause 132 made part of the old Highway Act, and has been a long time in force; only, that it is new as belonging to the Turnpike law. — Clause 15 likewise was a part of the Highway Act, originally. And it has been upon these two clauses, so far, that the names of the owners have always been put upon the carts used on highways. But the Turnpike Act now has these material additions,

one being the whole of Clause 73, which is, that, further for the discovery of offenders, who are the drivers of the carts, *the owners are to be summoned*; and the other, the words in Clause 15, that the names of the owners shall be *at full length*. The greatest amount of penalty has always been five pounds; but, until this alteration, in the direction as to the painting of the names, there has been the lowest penalty fixed also, and which was twenty shillings. This has been when the offence would be, by not obeying the direction of the Act, to omit wholly, at least either one of the names, or a part of the description of the place of abode; so that the effect would be approaching to an omission of the whole. Referring to Clause 15, and reading it without the words *at full length*, the reason of this is very clear. We perceive, also, now that there has been this addition, this complete filling up in Clause 15, that the fine stands very different, it being left discretionary with the Magistrate, under Five Pounds; and as he has to apportion fines, or penalties, according to this clause, for all the different degrees of omission, from the omission of the whole name and address, to the omission of a single letter, the reason of the new fixing of the fine thus is also very clear.

I have thought it necessary to beg the attention of your readers, by this explanation, to this new part of the law, because it is of the operations of it in particular that I have to lay an account before them.

Proceeding upon the Clause 15, Mr. HANSON had, as I had heard, inflicted penalties of from *twenty* to *forty* shillings on a great number of persons, of the description before-mentioned, for the mere omission of a letter, or two letters, in the writing of their *Christian* names. The writing of WILL^M. instead of WILLIAM, had, I found, cost three persons twenty shillings each, and one person *forty shillings*, in virtue of the information of JOHNSON, and the decision of Mr. HANSON. There may have been, and, indeed, have been a great number of such cases; but these four were mentioned to me with all the particulars.

The *hardship* of these cases is a thing for the Public, and more especially the Parliament, to reflect upon. How few are there who can get at Acts of Parliament? Can they be got at by *ten* out of the probably five hundred cart-owners in the parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, and Fulham? How were these men to suppose, that they had committed

a penal offence in writing WILL^M. instead of WILLIAM? The one was as good a designation of them as the other. "In the midst of life we are in death;" and, it seems, *in the midst of innocence we are criminals!*

However, an *impartial* infliction of these punishments seemed to be proper. That which was law for the *Jack-Ass-cart man* was certainly law for the *Peer*. Therefore, having obtained the necessary evidence, I went, accompanied by Mr. THOMAS POYNTER, JUN. on Monday the 16th instant, to Mr. HANSON, and requested to have summonses for the following *peers* and other *rich* people, viz.: *The Duke of Devonshire; Lord Ellenborough; Lord Sidmouth; the Bishop of London; Lord Clifden; Lord Duncannon; Lady Banks; Countess Berkeley; Count St. Antonio.*

All these were in the constant and open violation of the law. They had *neither their christian nor surname* on their carts; or, at least, only one or two had even the surname. They had their *titles*; but the law makes no exception as to *titles*; and it says that all shall put their christian and surnames.

On the day just mentioned, therefore, I proceeded with my

list of *rich* offenders to Mr. HANSON. I was prepared with the summonses, ready made out, according to a form which is prescribed by the Act, and stating their offences against Clause 15, under which the JOHNSON I have mentioned had been bringing the numbers of poor people to Mr. HANSON, whom he had fined. I will insert the summons, which, except the name, was the same for the whole.

To His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chiswick, Middlesex.

County of } Whereas complaint and in-
Middlesex } formation hath been made
to wit. } before me, John Hanson, Es-
quite, one of His Majesty's Jus-
tices of the Peace for the said
County, by William Cobbett, the
younger, of Kensington, That
on the twenty-ninth day of May
last you did unlawfully use or
allow to be used upon a turnpike
road near to the White Horse
publick house upon the said road
in the parish of Kensington in
the county aforesaid a certain
cart, you then being the owner
of the said cart, and your chris-
tian and surname not being
painted on the off-side thereof;
contrary to the statute, chapter
95 and clause 15 of the fourth
year of His present Majesty,
which directs that "the owner
"of every cart shall paint or
"cause to be painted in one or
"more straight line or lines
"upon some conspicuous part
"of the right or off-side or upon
"the off-side shaft thereof, his
"or her christian and surname,
"at full length, in large legible
"letters not less than one inch
"in height;" and that "every

“ owner of any cart who shall
“ use or allow the same to be
“ used on any turnpike road
“ without the names painted
“ thereon as aforesaid, shall for-
“ seit and pay for every such
“ offence a sum not exceeding
“ five pounds:” These are there-
fore to require you personally to
appear before me or such other
of His Majesty’s Justices of the
Peace for the said County as
shall be then and there sitting
at

at on day of this present month of August, to answer to the said complaint and information made by the said William Cobbett, the younger, who is directed to be then and there present to make good the same. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and
seal this day of
August, one thousand eight
hundred and twenty-four.

Now, with my summons filled up ready for the Magistrate to sign, according to the form in the Act; accompanied by my witness, Mr. Poynter, who was to prove the offence with which it charged the Duke; and the offence being the same for which the others had been fined by him, I proceeded to the *Office*, or *Justice-room* of Mr. HANSON. Understanding his hour for hearing complaints to be before nine o'clock, we took care to be there early, and found the Justice making out a warrant for a poor woman. It appears not wholly unnecessary to describe somewhat minutely this *Office*, or *Justice-*

room, which we were in; for, from that description, the public will be better able to form a correct opinion with respect to the style and manner of these proceedings. The house of Mr. HANSON is so situated at Hammersmith that it can be seen by those who go on the Thames, but, it is at the back of all the houses which are to be seen from the road which is nearest to the river, and, as the approach to it from the straight road is by very mean houses and a very bad path, one would be extremely apt to miss it in finding one's way to a justice. This would be extremely natural, and I found it so when making my way thither with Mr. Poynter; for, though he had been there a few days before, and, indeed, had been there several times, we had considerable difficulty to make it out. In order to point out the spot exactly, I must say that it is almost adjoining to the mouth of the *sewer* or "*canal*" at Hammersmith; there is a foot-bridge across this sewer, very near to where it empts itself into the Thames, and, after a few steps along a little path which goes off obliquely from the bridge, between half a dozen very small houses, you are at Mr. HANSON's gate. Having arrived at his house, and having rung at his bell, which, for persons who

come upon justice-business, is at the back door, we were showed by a woman servant down stairs, *through the kitchen*, into the *wash-house*. Here it was where, as I have said, we found the Justice, with the poor woman, for whom he was making out the warrant. We waited while this was doing. The place was under ground; the ceiling about six feet and a half high, a small place of course, being one part out of an equal division into four, as it appeared, of the underground part of a small house, and at most 16 feet by 14. This was the wash-house, and there was an intolerable smell of lie. There was nothing in it but fixtures, no chairs to sit down. The *coppers* were covered over with green baize. The *table of fees* was nailed up against the wall. The walls were extremely damp, and, indeed, being under ground, there being only one small window, and it being the *wash-house*, this was unavoidable; however, there was no fire. The Justice sat under the window, for light, which came down upon him as he sat, the window being necessarily pretty high up. I misstated that there was no moveable furniture, as the Justice had a counting-house desk of this sort, which rested upon something; besides which, he had a chair. As the poor woman went away, I perceived that as to the fees the Justice sometimes acts as *clerk to himself*.

The poor woman being dismissed with her warrant, and having thus taken notice of the place we were in, I told the Justice what I wanted. And this is my memorandum of what passed between

us.—I found him extremely disposed to hesitate ; he at first observed that I had better make my application at Bow-street. This I did not wish to do ; I told him so. He looked at the list of names which I gave him with a great deal of apparent surprise ; observed that these were all *nobles of the land*. He expressed great doubts whether he could summon them ; he said he believed they were allowed to use carts of certain descriptions without having names upon them. The sort of carts, however, which these were, we explained to him ; and they were the same as other people's carts ; these carts were not used without any description of the owners upon them, but, *they had not their names*. Then it was his doubt, whether, if they had the titles of the owners, that were not sufficient. In spite of all I could say, he said he must be allowed to have his doubts ; that he must consider of it ; there were nine summonses to be filled up ; I offered to fill them up if he would give me the forms. For I did not offer him the written summonses I had with me, till I found that would be most convenient. There now arose a new difficulty, before the other was got over, about these forms of summonses. I had in my pocket one which he had lately issued for the INFORMER JOHNSON. This was in print, and *dated at HANSON's house, in print*. It is endorsed in print for the Turnpike Act, "4th George 4. cap. 95," and the offence against the section 15 is filled up in print, so it is exclusively for this offence. I expected to find these forms ready at the house of the Justice. However, he said he had none ! Asking

how I was to get them, he pointed out the printer's name (W. Glendinning, 25, Hatton-garden). I wanted to know whether, in obtaining these forms at the printer's, if I were to do it, I should have to pay for them. He said, that of course ; and *in addition to the fees I should have to pay him*. I expressed my curiosity to know how these forms should be thus printed *exclusively for him* "at his dwelling house at Hammersmith," and he *not have them and they not belong to him* ! This Magistrate seemed to me to be a good deal puzzled himself ; but, I should not omit to state that, throughout our conversation, he repeatedly told me that in all cases in which he acted as a Magistrate, he *never acted from corrupt motives* ; he said that nobody could accuse him of doing this. In speaking in this way, which he did a good deal, he mentioned the cases which came before him for *over-loading of coaches*, as well as those of the cart-owners ; he very much commended his own conduct throughout all his proceedings in the fines he inflicted ; as to the ends of justice, it was this which he had ever in view ; he even was condescending enough to assure me that his motives and my motives were the same. As to what he should do in this new case which I brought to him, he said he should act with the same upright intentions, but he should *take advice first*. I had made great objections to paying for the printed forms if I should have to go for them to the printer's ; now he said if I would wait, he would get them from *Johnson the informer, who would be there on Wednesday* ! In the mean time he would consult with his *man of*

business, and I could call after that.—It was not convenient for me to wait, and I then tendered the summonses I had for him to sign. Now he had only to refuse or to sign them, they being quite ready; but he refused at present, and appointed the next Thursday.—To have two clear days to consider about giving a summons presumes a great deal of consideration on the part of the Magistrate. His reason was that the thing *did not press*, which he repeated over and over, and said he was not obliged to grant the summonses sooner than he thought proper. Desired me to fix my own time after Wednesday. He had told me before that "Johnson the Informer" was to be at his house on *Wednesday*; why he should want not to see me again till after this time I could not see, from the reasons he gave, and told him I could not wait; that my case pressed as much as that of HARWOOD (to whom he had sent the printed summons) who was summoned (by post) only the day before he was fined. I told him that though he were not obliged to grant the summons, he was obliged to refuse, as I believed, if he did not. I said that I was willing not to hurry him if he had doubts what to do, but that I wished him either to grant the summonses, or refuse, without delay, after he had had his consultation. He then fixed the next morning, and we came away.

This was what I noted down after I left Mr. HANSON. Bearing in mind what he had let drop about the *coach-people*, who, it appeared, were likewise a race pretty much hunted up to him under penal statutes, and that

"Johnson the Informer," was to be with him on Wednesday, and that this JOHNSON was the keeper of the summonses, which had been printed for Mr. HANSON's exclusive signature; together with Mr. HANSON's own evident ignorance at the same time about how these summonses were printed which were for him. I, after that, immediately went to this printer's, to inquire further about the summonses, and about JOHNSON. I found, at the printer's, that I could not have the summonses there which were printed for the *signature of Mr. Justice HANSON*, for they were printed for Mr. JOHNSON, and *belonged to him!* I inquired about JOHNSON, and found that he gives largish orders for the printing of summonses for a variety of offences; including those committed by Bakers, Publicans, coach-people, as well as for the cart-owners who do not write their names in full. I found that it was not only for the "*County of Middlesex to wit*," but for several other counties likewise; he had them printed by the hundred, or in larger quantities; I could not have any of his summonses: if Mr. HANSON had any, he had them of Johnson; this tallied with what he had himself told me. JOHNSON, they told me, lives at No. 7, Thomas-street, Pentonville. The summonses, in the printer's bill to Johnson, cost about 9s. the hundred.

I will now insert one of these printed summonses. The Public will observe, that all the words in *italics* are, in the summons, *written with a pen*. The rest is all print in the summons. The words all after this mark* at the bottom were written in the margin.

At my Dwelling House at Hammersmith, in the Parish of All Saints, Fulham, in the County of Middlesex.



*To William Harwood,
of Fulham, Middlesex.*

County of Middlesex } WHEREAS Complaint and Information have
to Wit. } been this Day made before me, *John Hanson, Esquire*, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, that on the *fifth Day of August Instant*, upon a Turnpike Road at *Knightsbridge*, in the Parish of *St. Margaret, Westminster*, in the said County, you did then and there unlawfully use, or cause to be used, a certain *Cart*, of which you was then and there the Owner, without having your Christian Name painted at full length in a straight line upon some conspicuous Part of the Offside thereof, or upon the Offside Shafts thereof, in large and Legible Letters,

contrary to the Statute in such Case made and Provided, whereby you have forfeited any Sum, not exceeding Five Pounds.

THESE are therefore to require you personally to appear before me, or such other of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, as shall be then and there sitting at *my Dwelling House* aforesaid, on *Wednesday the Eleventh Day of August Instant*, at *Three o'Clock in the Afternoon*, then and there to answer the Premises as the Law directs.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, this *Seventh day of August*, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four.

John Hanson.

You are requested to produce the Board which was affixed on the offside of the said Cart.

Having informed you what I thus learned about the history of these printed summonses, and laying this copy of one of them after it has been used for the informer's purpose, and now knowing a little more of the informer, I have now to relate my second visit to Mr. Hanson, which was on the following morning, by his appointment, to receive his answer to my application, accompanied again by Mr. POYNTER.

He said he was ready to sign the summonses I had requested the day before. He appointed the Monday following (the 23d) at twelve o'clock; I inserted this appointed day in the summonses, at his desire. The more regular way being for the parish constable to be employed in the serving; in this case he said they should be served in that way, and he kept the summonses to give hem to the constable himself. Therefore, he agreed with me as to the peers being equally liable with other persons to be summoned, at any rate; how they were to be fined was what I had to wait for; but he satisfied my curiosity in some measure by a conversation which he introduced about the ill effects of the Turnpike Act, which he described as an Act that must be altered (if not

repealed) next Session of Parliament! This was surprising, that he should only just find out the ill effects of the Act upon our visit, and speak of it as a novelty, and as if it had not been passed in the Session before the last, and as if its ill effects had not been felt ever since the passing of it! This conversation was not drawn forth nor kept up by any thing that was said by us. He read the new clause (15), compared it with the old one (129 of Act 3. Geo. 4. c. 126), showed how he was compelled to execute it; but said that as to the fines, he had reduced them very much in reducing them four-fifths, and informed us *that he had quashed many informations*. He said, that he could not be punished for any thing which he had done in the execution of this Act. The altering of this law, however, was a thing which must take place, he told us; he said another thing, which was (*en-attendant*) that he should, when more people were brought before him, *inflict smaller penalties; much smaller penalties than he had*. What was this? Was there a way out this way for the Peers! If we had been able to put salt upon their tails, were we not to catch them after all I could not help having an eye upon this; however we took this

for a piece of good-will towards the poor, and, being very well satisfied with the prospect of meeting with the Peers on Monday, bid Mr. Hanson good morning. I should have said he did not now receive us in the wash-house; and he allowed us to go out through a garden which he has, by which we got straight to Hammersmith without going through the dirty alleys.

After this, I, of course, was waiting for Monday, when I was to attend at his house for the return of the summonses. Now, Sir, on Monday, comes the end of the matter by my finding that it had been a futile attempt which I had made to "pull up," as we say of others, the Peers of the Realm before Mr. HANSON. He had sent me a letter, on the Thursday, in words as follows :

"Sir "Hammersmith, August 19 1824
 "Respecting the summonses
 "that you Called at my house
 "and left with me on Tuesday last
 "Upon a more mature Consideration on the Subject—that
 "altho the Statute of the 4th
 "of Geo 4th enacts for the
 "better discovery of Offenders
 "Chap 95 sec 15 that the Christian and surname of the owners
 "of Every Waggon Wain or Cart
 "shall be painted on the Right or
 "off side of such Carriage or
 "upon the off side Shafts thereof
 "at full length—and for neglecting to paint the same as the act

"directs or any abreviation of the Christian or surname subjects
 "the offender to forfeit and pay for Every such offence a sum not Exceeding £5:0:0—
 "It is nevertheless my Opinion (If I am wrong I desire to be set Right by legal authority) that the Peers of the Realm as the section in the act is for the better Discovery of Offenders—that by those Noblemen painting their Titles and place of Residence on their Carriages that Comes within the meaning of the act instead of their Christian and surname at full length they will thereby be better known to the Publick than by their Christian and surname only—
 "this is my only Reason for declining having the summonses served on the under mentioned Noblemen
 "His Grace the Duke of Devonshire
 "Earl of Ellenborough
 "Rt Hon^{bl} Viscount Sidmouth
 "The Rt Hon^{bl} Lord Dun-
 "cannon
 "Lord Bishop of London
 "The following persons I can have no objection to summons
 "Lady Banks
 "Countess of Berkley there being two Countesses
 "Viscount Clifden who I understand holds his Title by Courtesy
 "Count Antonio
 "It is necessary that those persons should be summoned by their Christian and surname I have Enclosed the summonses left with me for that purpose when they are Returned I will fix the time that may be Con-

" venient giving the parties sufficient notice to appear before
" me or such other Justices as
" may be sitting at my house

" I am Sir

" Your most Hum

" Serv"

" JOHN HANSON"

" To

" William Cobbett Jun Esq"

As my answer to him contains all that it will be necessary for me to say at present, with respect to his conduct in this business, I will here lay it before the Public, leaving that public to make the inferences pointed to by the facts and the reasoning; reserving, however, a few remarks to be added on some matters, closely connected with these transactions; and which matters imperiously call for the serious attention of the public.

*To John Hanson, Esq.
One of His Majesty's Justices of
the Peace.*

Kensington, Tuesday, 24th August, 1824.

SIR,—COMING back yesterday, to attend at your house, according to your appointment, and to the positive promise which you made me on Tuesday last, before Mr. Poynter, to issue the summonses I had applied for against the Duke of Devonshire and other noblemen, I found your letter, dated Thursday, in which you tell me, that, after mature consideration, you decline to summon Peers of the Realm for not putting their names on their carts; and the only reason you give is, that, as the

meaning of the Act is for the better discovery of offenders, and as the peers put their titles, the putting of those titles comes within the meaning of the Act, as they will be better known thereby than by their christian and surnames only.

You will allow that it must be with infinite surprise that I get this letter. In the first place, I beg to remind you that I had called upon you twice, both times accompanied by my witness Mr. Poynter, and that when we called on the Tuesday morning, it was by appointment, to receive your final determination, after you had taken a whole day to consider and take advice upon the subject. You appointed Monday, the twenty-third instant, at your house, at twelve o'clock, for the hearing; and I, at your dictation, filled up the summonses with this date, leaving them, then, for your signature, as you engaged to have them served by the parish constable. However, notwithstanding this appointment, the REASON which you give for this re-determination makes it still more unaccountable, for reasons which I find, give me leave to say, in your own conduct, in the enforcement of this part of the Turnpike Act.

Ever since the passing of the Turnpike Act, in 1823, proceedings have been going on against people for the using of carts upon the turnpike road, their carts not having their christian and surnames QUITE IN FULL. I speak of this county only, of which you are a magistrate. Generally speaking, the failure has only been in the writing of the Christian name, which having been written in any degree abbreviated, makes

it not strictly according to the words of the Act; which does say that whenever the christian and surname, and place of abode, are not written at full length (and the cart on a turnpike road) the owner "forfeits a sum under five pounds." It is not for me now to meddle with the reason for this writing of the names; it is enough for me to attend to the meaning of the words, which is as I have stated. Well, for omissions in the writing of their names, people have been fined; I cannot speak positively of the numbers, as there is no account, that I know of, of the fines; but, great numbers, I know, have been fined, having been herded together by summonses for that purpose, during the last twelve months. They have never, that I have heard of, been fined less than twenty shillings; these fines have been inflicted for the writing of Will^{ms}. Rob^t. Tim^y. and so on, in place of the Christian names of the respective persons at full length, and this over and over again. Now, they have all, as far as I have heard, been fined by you. Therefore, Sir, I think I may be permitted to examine into a few of these cases, upon my having from you this answer which I have got, in order to see whether there be that difference; so that if you have been compelled, in these, to summon, aye, and to convict and fine, you have at the same time a reasonable interpretation of the law against summoning for the complaints I have made.

On the 11th of this present month, accompanied by his friend Mr. POYNTER, WILLIAM HARWOOD appeared before you on your summons, for writing his

name "WILL^{ms}." He had on his cart "WILL^{ms}. HARWOOD, Fulham, Middlesex."—What could be a plainer direction than this? He had never signed his name "WILLIAM," at full length; every body knows what name WILL^{ms}. stands for; WILLIAM, at length, is never written but in legal documents; the summons itself is directed "to William Harwood, Fulham, Middlesex;" this was made out, for the *William* as well as for the rest, from what was on the cart, or no one will believe to the contrary. But the answer to HARWOOD and his friend was, that *you were bound by the Act*. Notwithstanding what might satisfy the *intention* of the Act, and however completely HARWOOD's inscription might satisfy that intention, yet he had written his christian name in a manner *contrary to the Act*. This was your answer; and, as to fining, notwithstanding whatever might be Harwood's laborious line of life, you thought you did very well, if you took off four out of five pounds, seeing that you were empowered to inflict Five Pounds. You convicted him; fine 20s. costs 8s. 6d.

Immediately before HARWOOD, a Mr. SMITH, for precisely the same thing as HARWOOD. He lives in Aldersgate-street; from which place a person had come to answer for him. It appeared that out of the great number of carts of which Mr. Smith was the owner, only this one had the omission in the WILLIAM; this omission was therefore, in all probability, an oversight, and by a person who ninety-nine times out of a hundred (his carts are so numerous) adhered to the strict letter of

the law, as well as he had kept always within its meaning. Nevertheless, fine and costs the same as HARWOOD; and besides these two, there were *fifteen others* dealt with in the same way for similar offences on the same day.

MR. HEAVY, a fruiterer, and MR. GUNTER, had been fined, on a former occasion, for having TIM^Y. and ROB^T. for their christian names. Nobody ever pretended that they could be *puzzled* by TIM^Y. or ROB^T. That was not the question; therefore fines and costs again the same as for WILL^M. When Messrs. Heavy and Gunter were thus fined; there were then also a great concourse of people at your house, who had been assembled by your summonses for the same offences, all of whom you fined in the same amount, without any exception that I have heard of.

Before this, there was one WILL^M. whom you fined *forty shillings*, besides the same costs. This was MR. HOWARD, for precisely the same thing as the twenty shillings were laid upon MR. HARWOOD for. I mention this because, as to the amount of fine, that was sometimes more, though never less than what I have stated.

A man of the name of KILITY KILBY had written his name at full length, but it was on his cart in a *half-circle*.—The Act says that the lines are to be *straight*; the names are to be in legible letters, which are to be in straight lines. What *intent* could this direction of the Act have, but that the legible letters should also be so put that the names which they were to compose might be read? In coming to give directions, it is easy to agree that the Act could not entertain fanciful methods of writing,

and said "straight line." Now KILBY's painter fancied a semi-circle; but, he painted Kilby's name in very plain Roman letters; the name could be read just as well as if it had been in a straight line; and, a very material thing besides is, that this name could undoubtedly be much better remembered as he had put it.—However, it was not in a straight line; and, Sir, you were about to fine Kilby for this, *forty shillings*; but as he could not pay that sum, you reduced it to *twenty*.

Neither are the people whom you have fined amongst the inhabitants of your own neighbourhood only; nor have you refused to fine others when the offences were committed likewise at a distance off. One instance of which is, that the cart of MR. GREEN at Knightsbridge, had been on a turnpike road in Westminster, within a few hundred yards of Queen-square. It had on it the WILL^M. again, and you fined Mr. GREEN the same as the rest. This was in February last. But, I believe, in all the instances I have given, indeed, the offences have been in Westminster. I have no means of knowing all the persons whom you have fined, by great numbers; it is only by mere accident that I became acquainted with the particulars relating to some; for, nothing transpires about the proceedings under the Turnpike Act at your house, and, as I said before, *I do not know of any account which is kept of the fines*.

When HARWOOD was before you, there seemed to be every reason for him to flatter himself with the hope of lenity. In the first place his name was so plain.

J. R. SPINKS, a neighbour of his, had been fined, at Queen-square, only *five shillings*. Spinks had written this name of his thus, not at length, in an irregular line, in uneven letters, and which were partly worn off: so that the name could not be known. Then, if it were only matter whereon to congratulate Spinks, that he had been taken notice of by one of the Police, there were informalities in the proceedings against Harwood. The *summons had not been served*, for it came by post; this, however, you informed him was allowed by the Police Act, and that it saved him expense. But there was *no informer's name*. You pointed out these words in the Act, viz. "The forms of proceeding relative to the several matters contained in this Act, which are hereunto annexed, may be used, and no objection shall be made, or advantage taken for want of form in any such proceedings by any person or persons whomsoever." The fining of Harwood succeeded this; therefore, it is clear that you founded your rule of proceeding upon the *bare words to be found in the Act of Parliament*; the adhering to which indeed, it appears, that you then thought necessary, in order to be impartial, as you had just told the friend of Mr. Smith, from Aldersgate-street, in answer to all his representations, "that you should be unworthy to sit where you did as a Magistrate, did you not execute justice impartially?" I have no occasion to take notice of what you did with any of the fifteen others, whom I before mentioned, and who remained to be convicted after Harwood. But a case of another description came

before you, before he, with Mr. Poynter, quitted you. JOHN STEAL, a labouring man who works for Mr. Poynter, requested summonses for LORD HOLLAND, and five other NOBLEMEN. Steal you asked *who he was*? Whether he had *relief from the parish*? Who was *his employer*? Whether Mr. Poynter *paid him* to go about informing against NOBLEMEN? It ended by your telling him, at the suggestion of your clerk, *to bring the summonses ready filled up*, and that then you would sign them. Now, Sir, it is after all this that I go to you to summon the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, LORD ELLENBOROUGH, LORD SIDMOUTH, and the BISHOP OF LONDON; they put *no names* on their carts, and you refuse to summon them, because they put their titles, by which you say they come within the meaning of the Act. What, then, is not the same reason as good for one man as it is for another? Is not the object of the Act the same with regard to both? Supposing that the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE have, then, though he has not followed, the words of the Act, answered the purpose which was intended, by having put his title: had not HARWOOD also answered that purpose, and very amply? Let me ask you, Sir, if the same purpose were not already answered in the cases of the other WILLIAMS and of the TIMOTHYS and ROBERTS, who, to the number of some scores have been, at different times, herded together at your house, summoned by you, convicted by you, and fined by you? How is it, then, that you decline to summon the DUKE upon that same reason

which you have so quickly set aside when it was advanced in defence of other men?

You do say, to be sure, that the peers are *better* known by their titles than they would be by their names only. Why, Sir, you may say that the *Rector of Fulham* is better known by these words than by his name only. And, indeed, you may say the same of any body, altering title for *trade, or profession*.

But, Sir, you tell me in another part of this same letter in which you give me your reason for declining to summon the peers, that *the christian and surnames are necessary, in order for a summons to be served*. Well, then, how do you reconcile this, with your *refusal to summon for not giving the christian and surname*? You tell me that these names are *necessary to summon*. Nor, for this better discovery of offenders, for which you say that putting the title comes within the meaning of the Act, the Act says, (Sect. 73.) that *the owner shall be summoned*. How is this object of the Act to be attained, then, if I cannot summon a Duke without his christian and surname, and if the Act do not mean that he is to put his christian and surname on his cart, in order that I may know what they are before I can summon him? As you have given me a reason which you extract from the Act, allow me to make an extract in answer to it. Sect. 132, (for which see cap. 126 of 3 Geo. 4.) enumerates the offences for which fines are to be inflicted on the drivers of carts. Sect. 15. (of 4 Geo. 4.) says, that for the better discovery of the offenders the christian and surnames of the

owners are to appear on the carts. Sect. 73 of the same Act says further, that the owners are to be summoned to answer for the drivers. Now, the present difficulty with the Duke of Devonshire, according to your showing, is, that if I go to you, for an offence committed against Sect. 132 by his driver, to summon him under Sect. 73, you tell me it is *necessary to have his christian and surname*. If I go to you under Sect. 15, to inform against him for not exhibiting his christian and surname, you tell me *that his title being painted in place of them comes within the meaning of the Act!*

So that, there is an absolute impossibility, for any thing contained in this law, so far, of bringing this Duke to justice. I mean, that he cannot be brought to have penalties inflicted upon him as they can be inflicted upon another man. This is what I have been informed by your letter, in answer to the application I have made to you, Sir.

The same reason which you give for not summoning the Duke, Lords and Peers, applies equally well to Count St. Antonio and the other persons I had informed against; these, however, you are ready to summon, upon my furnishing their christian and surnames; I do not understand upon what principle you make the distinction; and as to this, it is just as difficult to furnish the names in one case as in the other; the Count is a foreigner, and I cannot be acquainted with his name better than I should with that of the Bishop, supposing him to have lately come to his See, and to be now translated to another.

I beg to add, that, the case being as it is with regard to obtaining justice against a Duke, I consider it useless to make any further application to you. Hoping, as you desire, that, if you be wrong you may be set right by *legal authority*, that you will, ere long, be so set right,

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient, and
Most humble Servant,
WM. COBBETT, JUN.

The remarks of which I spoke before, as demanding the attention of the Public, relate to the *disposal of the penalties*. We see how *individuals* are disposed of who are to pay penalties. But, the interest which the *public* have is a thing to which I have to call the attention of your readers. The Act provides (sect. 141 of 3 Geo. 4. cap. 126, that "the monies arising by such penalties, forfeitures, and fines respectively, when paid or levied, if not otherwise directed to be applied by this Act, shall be from time to time paid, one moiety thereof to the informer or person suing for and recovering the same, and the other moiety to the treasurer or treasurers, to the trustees or commissioners for repairing and maintaining the road on which such offence shall have been committed, and applied and

" disposed of for the purposes of such road and of this Act."

We see the numerous penal enactments; we see how they are carried into effect, and this is the way in which the penalties are to be disposed of. There is no fear that the informer will have *his* half; but, "the treasurer of the road;" it is merely said that the other half is to be paid to him. He cannot know what penalties ought to be paid to him; and who is to know what penalties there are in the hands of the Justice? Who has *authority* to demand them from the Justice? Who is to give a receipt for them? What control is there? What audit? It is impossible to estimate the amount of money which may, in the course of a year, be taken from the people in penalties. JOHNSON, who is one informer only, shows us how people are brought to be convicted; he has his forms of summons by the hundred; he has men to assist him in laying the informations. In the case of bakers, offenders against the game laws, and many others, half the penalty goes to *the King*, or to *the Parish*; but, who, belonging to "the King" or to "the Parish," has a *right to call upon any Justice for any share of any penalty?*

In the present case some of the offences are committed on the Kensington-road; some on the Hammersmith-road; some on the Uxbridge-road; in short, on any road in the county. And how are the trustees of these roads respectively to know what penalties, belonging to them, Mr. HANSON has in his hands? They have, none of them, any authority to go to ask him any thing about the matter. There is no clause in the Act that provides any control in this respect; no clause that says when the money shall be paid over! Nor is there any general law that touches the subject, or that makes the Justice subject to inquiry touching a matter of such deep interest to the people; for, supposing him to be scrupulous in paying over every one of the numerous half-penalties that he receives; supposing this, and I do not wish the public to suppose the contrary, still we must allow, that it is possible that there might be a justice of a different description; one that would *pocket a large part of the half-penalties*; and, then, imagine the lot of a people, who should be *exposed to such a justice, co-operating and combined with common informers!*

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Wm. COBBETT, JUN.

THE reader has been informed of the trial and condemnation of these two men, charged with killing a gamekeeper of Lord CHURCHILL. The reader saw the circumstance of three jurymen having been objected to, on the part of the Crown, as it is called. The reader has seen, that the whole of the evidence was circumstantial. At last, comes the declaration of the men with their dying lips; and they most solemnly insist on their perfect innocence, even at the moment *when they were receiving the Sacrament*. They were so exhausted that they were unable to speak at the gallows. "They joined fervently in "prayer, after hearing a con- "demned sermon, and afterwards "received the Sacrament for the "first time in their lives. Here, "at the altar, they again most "solemnly asserted their entire "innocence of the crime for "which they were condemned to "death." They both declared, in the most solemn manner, that they brought death upon themselves, by running to the assistance of the murdered man. While at the altar, they were solemnly invoked by the chaplain, a Mr. BROWN, not to rush into the presence of their Maker with a lie upon their lips, and the account adds, that he told them to abstain from eating and drinking their own damnation, if they knew any thing of the murder. "In the most serious and pathetic manner," says the paper, "which we scarcely think it possible for guilty, lying wretches "to assume at the very close of "their mortal existence, they, "kneeling at the altar, poured

" out, as it were, their whole souls " to God, passionately implored " his forgiveness of their numerous " sins, and *called on him to shower* " *down his bitterest vengeance on* " *their heads if they were guilty of* " *the crime for which they were* " *just going to die.* They then " turned to Mr. Brown, took him " by the hand and asked him if " he believed they could be such " wicked wretches as to die with " lies in their mouths? They were " most earnest in this their solemn " question; they begged he would " say if he thought them guilty of " the murder. Mr. Brown replied, " 'he did not imagine it possible " that men would be so abomi- " nably wicked and foolish as to " leave the world uttering lies with " all the torments of eternity be- " fore them, and he hoped and " trusted they would not.'—They " again declared their innocence, " and received the Sacrament with " the most fervent devotion, ex- " pressing their confident hopes of " salvation through the merits of " their Redeemer. They heard " the clock strike eight, and ex- " pressed their sorrow at having " still another hour to live; but " Mr. Brown repressed their im- " patience, and begged them to " continue their devotions. James " then requested Mr. Brown " would make known to the public " their declarations of innocence, " he being too weak and exhausted " to address the spectators as he " had intended. When the fatal " hour arrived, they took a final " leave of their spiritual attendant, " ascended the platform, and in a " few minutes were lunched into " eternity."

The latter part of this trial is contained in the Oxford University and City Herald, of Saturday, the

seventh of August. It appears that the former part of the trial, was inserted in a previous number of that paper. I wish very much to have that previous number; and shall be greatly obliged to any person that will send it to me. I want to have *a list of the Jury*, and also the names of the three Jurors that were objected to by TAUNTON the prosecuting Counsel, and their places of residence, if possible.—This subject is of the greatest importance to the public. There is some very curious information in this same Oxford paper, concerning the previous examinations of the witnesses in this case. In short, it is a most awful matter, and ought not to pass over like a summer cloud.

JAMES BYRNE.

IT is right that the Public, and particularly the Subscribers to the Fund for BYRNE, should know how matters stand with regard to him. The public will bear in mind that BYRNE obtained a verdict against PARKINS, last winter, for nearly two hundred pounds. PARKINS, still clinging to the money, applied for a new trial, on the ground of excessive damages. This could not very well be opposed without seeming to fear the effect of a revision of the case; and, accordingly, a new trial is to take place. It was easy to see that the money would not be come at, until the last possible delay of the law had been tried. Therefore, a fresh Subscription was set on foot by me, with the approbation and assistance of Mr. HARMER, in order to obtain something to rescue BYRNE and his family from immediate misery. Mrs. BYRNE and

all her children but one daughter had returned already to Dublin, by means which I, and Mr. BELL, I think it was, furnished out of our own pockets. The eldest daughter, CATHARINE BYRNE, of whom I shall have to say more by-and-by, remained to be a witness at the trial. The subscription which I set on foot, amounted to forty-five pounds twelve shillings, agreeably to the following list.

	£. s. d.
Mr. Bell, Dispatch Office ..	1 0 0
Homo	2 0 0
L. Flanagan, Esq.	5 0 0
Mr. Cobbett	1 0 0
Crispin	0 2 6
Thomas Hardy	0 10 0
C. W. Maidstone	0 10 0
Bell's Life in London	2 0 0
J. B.	1 0 0
J. G. D.	1 0 0
R. B.	0 10 0
E. D. Esq.	2 0 0
Z.	0 10 0
Mr. Harmer	2 2 0
A Lover of Fair Play	1 1 0
G. Fordham	1 0 0
H. P. 20s. R. L. 20s.	2 0 0
G. H.	0 10 0
E. H.	0 10 0
H.	2 0 0
Chas. Taylor, Esq. M. P. ..	5 0 0
E. H. Gibbs, Esq.	1 0 0
Mr. S.	1 0 0
Mr. Hurst	0 5 0
Wm. H.	0 12 6
Friends at Liverpool, by } Mr. T. Smith }	2 18 6
J. Mews	1 0 0
J. Wood	0 5 0
J. Colbrook	0 2 0
T. Fulligar	0 2 0
T. Adams	0 2 0
N. Newman	0 1 0
G. Kinlock, Esq.	1 0 0
Sir T. Beevor, Bt.	1 0 0
C. M. Riley	0 5 0
J. R. and Friends	1 0 0
F. A.	0 5 0
J. W.	1 1 0
From Suffolk, by J. Gudgeon	1 7 6
Mr. Wm. Flower	0 2 6
C.	0 2 6
J. Connolly, Galway	0 5 0
Mr. Watts	0 10 0
<hr/>	
	£ 45 12 0

PARKINS, I believe, gave credit in the gross, after all his puffings and advertisings, and sums charged for paper and sealing-wax and clerkship, for a sum less than a *hundred and fifty pounds*; and here are forty-five pounds twelve shillings collected by me, without any advertisement at all, except in the Register. Had it not been for this sum collected, and for other efforts privately made, BYRNE and his family must have run a great risk of perishing in misery.

The new trial having been granted, BYRNE became naturally impatient to join his family, which he did last month, having left London on the ninth of that month. From the time that we began to collect the above money, my people advanced to BYRNE what he wanted for himself and his daughter; and, between the fourth of March, and the second of July, they advanced them *eleven pounds seventeen shillings*. The rest of the money collected, was paid into the hands of Mr. HARMER, and there remained in his hands on the 8th of July, *thirty-three pounds fifteen shillings*, which that gentleman then paid back to me, and which was disposed of in the following manner: Paid to BYRNE, to take with him to Ireland, *twenty-seven pounds fifteen shillings*. Reserved for CATHARINE BYRNE his daughter, *six pounds*. The account was regularly made out; and when Mr. CLEMENT asked BYRNE to sign the receipt for the money at the bottom, he took the pen and wrote: "RECEIVED, JAMES BYRNE. May God bless the givers." How different this mode of settlement from that which this unfortunate man has had, and is to have, with PARKINS! Upon the arrival of

this grateful man in Ireland, there appeared in one of the newspapers, I forget which, a paragraph by the Editor, speaking in strains of unbounded praise of my conduct towards **BYRNE**. The plain facts are these: From the first landing of **BYRNE**, and from the landing of his family, my house was always open to them. The whole family had a general invitation, of which they did my family great pleasure to accept of, to come and spend every Sunday at Kensington, where they certainly partook of that *good living*, which never, thank God, has been absent from a house that called me Master. On their part, there was always the greatest decency of behaviour. My whole family were pleased with them. My servants all liked them. Many, and many a poor man and poor family have profited very largely from our disposition to be good to them. This is the only Irish family, that we ever had to treat in this sort of way; and I must say, that it is the *only poor family*, that I have ever found justly to estimate the favour. There was a pretty long time that this intercourse continued. We knew **BYRNE** from September 1822, to July 1824; and, during the whole of that time, there was no one act, no one word on the part of **BYRNE** or any of his family, calculated to diminish those feelings of regard, which I had conceived for him on account of his unmerited sufferings. I think nothing that I ever bestowed upon anybody, even upon my own kindred and children, better bestowed than that which I have bestowed upon **BYRNE** and his family. I shall always feel an

interest in their fate, and shall do any thing in my power to assist them.

We must now, however, leave the family for the present; but I think it right to say something with regard to the daughter that remains here. At my expense she has been taught to platt straw and to knit and make bonnets. She is about eighteen years of age, a very interesting, modest and sensible girl. Far, very far, superior in understanding to the general run of young women of her rank in life. Her father left the six pounds to furnish her with decent clothing, and to enable her to accept of any situation that might happen to offer itself, that might be suitable for her. At present, she has a lodging suitable for her, near to our house in Fleet-street; and she boards and works at that house. In short, she is safe under our protection. She is capable of teaching both plattting and knitting of bonnets. She wears a bonnet now of her own making from the straw, and she has sent one to her mother. She is capable of teaching the whole of the business, and I recommend her in that capacity to any lady or gentleman who may be in want of such a person. But, in the meanwhile, she has a home, such as very few young women in her rank of life can have.

This is the part that I have acted towards the cruelly treated **BYRNE** and his family. Let others, who are much more able, do only a little, each of them, towards rubbing out the marks of the lashes, which the bloody Orangemen of Ireland, have inflicted upon the backs of the faithful and laborious Catholics. For

my part, I cannot hear without indignation of petitions for giving freedom to foreign nations ; of *subscriptions for the Greeks*, or of any thing of the sort, while six millions of our own fellow subjects seem to have not a drop of blood in them that they can call their own, on account of the bloody crew that has continually the lash or the bayonet ready for them. So much injustice and cruelty never was before exercised in the world, and never before was there vengeance, such as will finally fall upon the heads of the perpetrators.

BYRNE has published a letter in one of the Dublin newspapers, expressive of his gratitude towards those from whom he received kindnesses in England. It does great honour to him, as well as to them ; and I here insert it for the public perusal.

To the Editor of the Evening Herald and Weekly Register.

Dublin, 17 August, 1824.

SIR,—Having returned to my native land, I think it a duty incumbent on me to return you my sincere thanks, for the many favours I have experienced through the medium of your valuable paper, and for your promptness in sending to London a testimonial of my conduct and character in your paper, which was produced and read at a meeting held in Air-street, Piccadilly, for the purpose of recovering the money so unjustly held from me by Parkins. Your letter gave strength to my cause. All the return I can make is gratitude, and in that I hope I shall never be wanting, to those who espoused my cause, either in England or Ireland. Sir, I have to inform you, that during my stay in England, which was nearly two years, I received the kindest treatment—Englishmen supported me, Englishmen protected me,

and an English Jury did me justice. On my arrival in London, I experienced very great kindness from *Mr. Cobbett and family*, which rather increased than abated to the last moment of my quitting London. The numberless acts of kindness I received from that good family I cannot here enumerate. To *Messrs. Chambers and McDonald*, Editors of *Bell's Life in London*, I cannot give sufficient praise. They disinterestedly came forward and took up my cause. They held *Parkins* up to public view, in the light he deserves ; and to these Gentlemen, who three times subscribed for my benefit, I am indebted for an introduction to *Mr. Harmer*, who behaved with the utmost generosity and zeal in my cause. It was *Mr. Harmer* introduced me to the eloquent *Mr. Phillips*, and, indeed, it is to that Gentleman that I must mainly attribute the success of my cause. To *Mr. Robert Bell*, Proprietor and Editor of the *Despatch*, and Editor of the *Morning Herald*, also to his son, *Mr. Bell, jun.* I am under many obligations, for their liberality and public assistance, in bringing to justice the *Carlisle coachmaker*. I shall always feel grateful to *Sir Richard Birnie*, to the *Magistrates of Bow-street*, and to the late *Lord Mayor of London*, for their humanity to me. *Mr. Lawrence* (Surgeon) is entitled to my warmest acknowledgment, for his humanity and kind attention to me when seriously ill. I return my sincere thanks to *Mr. William Hall*, and to his friends at *Yorkminster*,* for their subscription, and, what I prize more, the continuance of their friendship and esteem, which, I trust, I shall always continue to merit. I can only say with *Othello*, “poor am I in speech,” but my gratitude to the people of England shall end only with my life.

I am, Sir, your much obliged and grateful humble servant,

JAMES BYRNE.

* I suppose it should be *Westminster*.—W. C.

Now, though I do not venture to press the thing upon the Public, I cannot help expressing my *wish*, that the *forty-five* pounds twelve shillings were made up to a *hundred* pounds. There are thousands, and hundreds of thousands of men much more able than I am, and of a disposition full as benevolent. If only fifty-five of those hundreds of thousands, would but give their pound apiece, it is probable that by their means, this most cruelly treated man, and his virtuous family, might be set fairly on the way to enjoy something like comfort for the rest of their lives. It will be recollect that poor BYRNE had but *twenty-seven pounds fifteen shillings* to take with him. Three pounds of that it would require to put him down in Dublin; where he would have house rent to pay, and a family to maintain. I do not, as I said before, press this matter upon the public, I submit the case to that public; and I hope that the punctual manner of accounting for the *forty-five pounds twelve shillings*, together with I hope, what will be thought, the judicious manner of disposing of it, will be an inducement to that further subscription, which I now venture to solicit. I, for my part, have always thought it my duty, as a **Protestant**, to endeavour to rub the stripes out of the back of this man. I never had fellowship with a **JOCELYN**; but that cruel, that unnatural beast, that **JOCELYN** who caused this Roman Catholic to be half flayed alive, was, let it never be forgotten, a **PROTESTANT BISHOP**. Ought there not, when the monster was finally detected, to have been a competence spring forth for poor

BYRNE from other quarters than that of the public! One's blood boils at the thought of the obdurate cruelty that has appeared, and that now appears, in those quarters. I have no more to say, except that it would give me infinite pleasure to see collected the comparatively trifling sum which I have mentioned above.

BREWING UTENSILS.

For Sale—A complete COPPER, with cock and boss; a MASH-VAT, oak staves and deal bottom; an UNDERBACK, square form, oak staves and deal bottom. These utensils correspond with each other in point of size, and are calculated for the brewing of *three quarters of malt*. Besides these, there is a copper WORT-PUMP, for returning the wort into the copper. It is eight feet long, and four and a half inch bore to the extent of the bucket-work, and two inch bore below. Also FURNACE-IRONS, and a lid to the copper. And, in addition, a FORCE-PUMP, which may, if necessary, serve as a common pump. It has belonging to it about fifty feet of LEAD-PIPE, one and half inch bore, in two parts; one part to be fixed to draw water from a pond, or well, and the other to convey the water up to the copper; or for other purposes.—The above utensils have been very little used; they are all in perfectly good condition; and offer a desirable bargain to any one about to establish a small brewing concern.—For the price, or for an inspection of the utensils, please to apply to J. PYM, Colley Farm, near Ryegate, Surrey.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 14th August.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	57	9
Rye	39	4
Barley	33	0
Oats	28	7
Beans	34	11
Peas	37	3

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks preceding August 15, by which *Importation* is regulated.

Wheat	59	6
Rye	40	3
Barley	33	11
Oats	27	2
Beans	37	4
Pease	38	6

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 14th August.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat..	8,623	for 26,392	12	5	Average, 61 11
Barley....	466....	737	19	9.....	31 8
Oats..	11,561....	16,026	11	4.....	27 8
Rye	4....	7	4	0.....	36 0
Beans....	867....	1,518	2	2.....	35 0
Peas....	206....	385	18	3.....	37 5

Friday, August 20.—The trade of this market has been affected by the uncertainty which hung over it with regard to the opening of the Ports for Oats; there has, however, been some business done in select samples on the terms of last Monday, since when, also, there have been limited sales of Oats, but on lower terms. This article has been, however, to-day in a stagnant state, as our buyers are anxiously waiting the result of the averages, which will decide the question concerning the opening of the Ports

for this article. The general averages for the 6th week, are at present withheld, as the London return requires investigation. In Barley, Beans, and Peas, there is no variation to notice.

Monday, Aug. 23.—The arrivals of most descriptions of Grain last week were tolerably good. This morning there were moderate quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from the counties of Essex, Kent, and Suffolk. There are not many Oats from our own coast fresh up. The weather being now very fine, our Millers hesitate to purchase Wheat, and fine dry samples alone met a moderate sale at last Monday's quotations, but other sorts cannot be disposed of.

There is very little doing in Barley at present, and the prices are nearly nominal. Malt is almost unsaleable. Beans have met a very dull sale to-day, and hardly maintain last quotations. Peas are also excessively dull. The ports being now open for a general importation of Oats from the opposite line of coasts for six weeks, and from the Baltic for three months, at a duty of 6s. per quarter, this circumstance has brought a great many samples of Foreign Oats into the market, nearly stagnating the trade, and prices are reported 3s. to 4s. per quarter lower than last Monday, with very little doing.

Price on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	s. to	s.
— white, (old).....	—s.	—s.
— red	40s.	— 46s.
— fine	47s.	— 54s.
— superfine.....	58s.	— 62s.
— white	45s.	— 48s.
— fine	50s.	— 58s.
— superfine.....	64s.	— 70s.
Flour, per sack	55s.	— 60s.
— Seconds	50s.	— 55s.
— North Country ..	46s.	— 50s.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From August 16 to August 21, both inclusive.

Whence.	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	490	.....	.....
Aldbro'	1106	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Alemouth	262	.....	.....	312	.....	.....
Arundel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwick .....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	22
Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	1960	.....	25
Bridport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carmarthen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundee	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester } Essex	530	18	80	24	182	1218
Harwich	1493	.....	198	45	333	810
Leigh	813	.....	.....	.....	139	124
Maldon	285	.....	20	.....	100	1148
Exeter .....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Hastings	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull	186	.....	.....	647	.....	100
Ipswich	320	.....	502	.....	.....	294
Inverness .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent	992	.....	15	.....	167	1010
Leith .....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	15
Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	1140	.....	.....
Lynn	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spalding .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Wells .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisbeach	340	.....	.....	349	.....	.....
Woodbridge	272	55	.....	.....	.....	50
Yarmouth	433	.....	.....	30	.....	1190
Dungarvon .....	.....	620	.....	195	.....	.....
Galway .....	.....	.....	.....	1010	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sligo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wexford .....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2006
Total	7094	710	815	7512	931	6153 2006

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, — ; Pease, 157 ; Tares, — ; Linseed, 500 ; Rapeseed, 109 ;

Brank, — ; Mustard, 12 ; Hemp, — ; and Seeds, 140 quarters.

Total Quantity of Corn returned as
Sold in the Maritime Districts,
for the Week ended Aug. 14.

Qrs.	Qrs.
Wheat .. 36,278	Oats 36,871
Rye 41	Beans.... 1,774
Barley .. 1,508	Peas..... 212

new Committee to cure the evils
of the present mode of doing
business.

Price of Bread.—The price of
the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10*½*d. by
the full-priced Bakers.

City, 25th August, 1824.

BACON.

The consumption is nearly at an
end; and yet the wholesale prices
are advancing. Landed, 54s. to
55s.

BUTTER.

Considerable time bargains have
been made during the last week
or ten days. The supply of Dutch
has fallen off, and it will be seen,
a great advance in price has taken
place.—On board: Carlow, 80s.
to 82s.—Waterford, 76s. to 78s.
—Limerick, 74s. to 75s.—Landed:
Carlow, 82s. to 84s.—Waterford,
79s. to 80s.—Dutch, 90s.

CHEESE.

No alteration in prices. The
trade is dull.

Another failure has taken place:
the parties are not of long stand-
ing; but the credit which they have
obtained, shows that it will require
all the vigilance and skill of the

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 23.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3 4 to 4 2	
Mutton.....	3 6 — 4 4	
Veal	4 6 — 5 6	
Pork.....	4 0 — 5 0	
Lamb.....	4 0 — 5 4	
Beasts	2,619	Sheep ... 24,880
Calves,....	250	Pigs..... 180

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	2 8 to 3 8	
Mutton.....	3 0 — 4 0	
Veal	3 4 — 5 4	
Pork.....	4 0 — 5 8	
Lamb.....	3 0 — 5 0	

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	2 4 to 3 8	
Mutton.....	3 4 — 4 0	
Veal	3 6 — 5 0	
Pork.....	4 0 — 5 4	
Lamb.....	3 8 — 5 0	

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.

Ware.....	£3 0 to 4 0
Middlings ..	2 0 — 2 10
Chats	1 15 — 0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£3 6 to 4 0
Middlings ..	2 0 — 0 0
Chats.....	1 10 — 1 15

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay ..	60s. to 105s.
Straw ..	45s. to 54s.
Clover..	80s. to 120s.

Whitechapel. Hay ..	70s. to 112s.
Straw.	46s. to 56s.
Clover..	80s. to 130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat. s. to s. d.	Barley. s. to s. d.	Oats. s. to s. d.	Beans. s. to s. d.	Pease. s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	58 68 0	34 36 0	24 28 0	40 45 0	0 0 0
Banbury.....	48 58 4	34 38 0	25 30 0	36 44 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke	48 63 0	32 35 0	25 27 0	40 44 0	0 0 0
Bridport.....	56 62 0	28 30 0	26 28 0	42 0 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	52 70 0	32 38 0	26 32 0	32 44 0	36 38 0
Derby.....	58 66 0	32 36 0	26 31 0	38 46 0	0 0 0
Devizes.....	50 72 0	27 32 0	27 32 0	40 46 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	48 67 0	27 32 0	24 27 0	38 46 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	56 76 0	32 0 0	20 24 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Guildford	52 74 0	34 38 0	24 31 0	38 44 0	0 0 0
Henley	50 72 0	33 36 0	24 30 0	39 42 0	42 0 0
Horncastle.....	50 60 0	24 32 0	18 23 0	34 36 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	46 66 0	30 35 0	25 31 0	38 44 0	34 44 0
Lewes	58 66 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	38 0 0	0 0 0
Lynn	40 55 0	28 32 0	20 24 0	35 36 0	0 0 0
Newbury	48 71 0	30 34 0	25 32 0	40 44 0	41 0 0
Newcastle	52 68 0	27 32 0	24 30 0	37 42 0	38 44 0
Northampton....	48 60 0	34 38 0	23 28 6	40 44 0	0 0 0
Nottingham	58 0 0	34 0 0	26 0 0	38 0 0	0 0 0
Reading	50 74 0	30 36 0	22 30 0	40 41 0	36 41 0
Stamford.....	38 60 0	30 32 0	23 28 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Swansea	63 0 0	36 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro	55 0 0	37 0 0	31 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge	48 74 0	33 38 0	25 30 0	37 42 0	40 0 0
Warminster.....	44 66 0	26 36 0	24 27 0	47 52 0	0 0 0
Winchester.....	56 68 0	35 0 0	24 30 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	48 58 0	30 31 0	22 26 0	32 33 0	0 0 0
Dalkeith*	24 30 6	23 36 0	20 36 6	19 21 6	21 23 6
Haddington*....	21 31 0	21 27 0	20 25 0	18 22 0	18 22 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.—The weather having continued favourable for harvest, now commenced, the demand for Wheats throughout the past week was very inconsiderable at about the prices of last Tuesday. Flour, however, maintained its late value. Oats, uncertainly situated as to the returns of the 6th week determining the average for importation (foreign) or otherwise, were sold at 1d. to 2d. per 45 lbs. lower than this day se'nnight; and at this day's market very few sales, even at this decline, were effected. The finest qualities of Wheat were without alteration in value, but inferior samples were certainly fully 3d. per 70 lbs. lower.

WHEAT, per 70lbs.				OATS, per 45lbs.				FLOUR, per 280lbs.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
English	7	9	to	9	9	English	3	0	3	3	English 45
Scotch	7	9	—	9	9	Scotch	3	0	3	3	0 — 50 0
Welsh	7	9	—	9	9	Welsh	3	0	3	3	Irish per
Irish ..	6	0	—	8	0	Irish	2	4	—	2	10
Foreign	0	0	—	0	0						
BARLEY, per 60lbs.				BEANS, per qr.				OATMEAL, 240lbs.			
English	5	0	—	5	1	English	35	0	40	0	English 30
Scotch	4	1	—	4	9	Scotch	33	0	38	0	0 — 32 0
Welsh	4	1	—	4	9	Irish	33	0	38	0	Irish 24 0 — 29 0
Irish	4	7	1	4	9	Dutch	33	0	38	0	1 INDIAN CORN per
											quar. 36 0 — 40 0
MALT.				PEASE, per qr.				RAPE SEED, per			
Per 9 gal.	8	0	—	8	6	Boiling	40	6	—	44	0
						Grey	30	0	—	32	0
											last £22.

Imported into Liverpool from the 10th to the 16th August 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 903; Barley, 86; Oats, 833; Malt, 900; Beans, 53; and Peas 34 quarters. Flour, 117 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 152 packs, per 240 lbs.

Norwich, Aug. 21.—The Corn trade appears in a stagnant state, but little business was done. Wheat 49s. to 54s., and Barley 29s. to 33s. per quarter. One large Barley grower in the county has sold his whole crop at 32s. per quarter. Oats 22s. to 28s. per quarter.

Bristol, Aug. 21.—So little business is doing here in Corn, &c. that a correct statement is hardly to be obtained. The rates below are about the present rates:—Best Wheat, from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 6s. 6s.; Barley, 2s. 3d. to 4s.; Oats, 2s. to 3s.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 48s. per bag.

Ipswich, Aug. 21.—We had to-day a short supply of all Grain, and prices remain as last week, as follow:—Wheat, 46s. to 60s.; Barley, 32s. to 33s.; Beans, 33s. to 35s.; and Oats, 18s. to 22s. per qr.

Boston, Aug. 18.—Owing to the harvest having commenced, very few farmers attended the market this week, consequently but a short supply of samples were exposed, which sold rather flat. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 58s.; Oats, 20s.; and Beans, 36s. to 38s. per quarter.

Wakefield, Aug. 20.—The arrivals of Wheat this week are only small, and very trifling of any other description of Grain. The weather continues tolerably favourable for the harvest. Fine fresh Wheat is scarce, and last week's prices fully maintained; but there is very little demand for stale and inferior sorts. Oats and Shelling being scarce, sell at full as high rates as last week. No alteration in Beans or Malt. A small parcel of Rapeseed was sold at 26*l.* per last.—Wheat, new and old, 48s. to 66s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 36s. to 44s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 26s. to 28s. per quartier; Mealing Oats, 13d. to 13*1*/*2*d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 33s. to 33s. 6d. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 37s. to 40s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 44s. to 46s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23*l.* to 26*l.* per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended August 14, 1824.

	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>				
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
London*	61	0....32	7....30	4			
Essex	59	10....33	6....27	5			
Kent	62	6....34	2....27	0			
Sussex	59	0....31	0....26	6			
Suffolk	52	8....31	0....25	8			
Cambridgeshire	53	3....27	6....20	5			
Norfolk	52	11....30	5....21	10			
Lincolnshire	56	3....34	3....22	5			
Yorkshire	57	6....29	5....21	8			
Durham	64	5....0	0....31	2			
Northumberland	56	11....38	4....27	6			
Cumberland	57	3....37	9....30	9			
Westmoreland	57	0....40	0....30	0			
Lancashire	56	3....0	0....29	9			
Cheshire	62	5....0	0....25	9			
Gloucestershire	61	3....27	8....26	10			
Somersetshire	62	8....34	0....24	8			
Monmouthshire	62	7....36	8....28	0			
Devonshire	64	7....35	5....25	1			
Cornwall	55	3....36	4....26	6			
Dorsetshire	57	10....30	4....26	8			
Hampshire	57	3....34	2....25	0			
North Wales	67	4....46	9....27	11			
South Wales	59	0....36	4....21	6			

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Aug. 21.—There was a good show of fat Beasts for sale to-day, but every thing met a dull sale. Fat Beef did not exceed 7s. per stone of 14 lbs., and fat Mutton 6s. to 6s. 6d. Lambs, 18s. to 25s. per head.

Horncastle, Aug. 21.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 7d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, Aug. 19.—Beef, 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d. per lb., sinking offal.

At Morpeth market, on Wednesday, there was a very great supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; and although there were many buyers, the sales were rather dull at last week's prices.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; and Lamb, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 10d. per stone, sinking offals.

A Wether Lamb of the Leicester breed, weighing 19 lbs. per quarter, was lately killed by Mr. Gutteridge, of Calthorpe Lane, Banbury. The above extraordinary Lamb was bred and fed by Mr. Andrews, of Williamscott, near Banbury.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the
BOROUGH.

Monday, Aug. 23.—The late rain and high winds the last week, has considerably checked the growth of the Hops, and without a change to warm and kindly weather, the crop may prove much below the estimate of 130,000*l.* duty. There was rather more doing on Saturday in 1823 pockets.

Maidstone, Aug. 19.—Since our last we have had some cold unkindly weather, which has not only kept the Hops backward, but in the general opinion added much to the mould, of which there are more reports. The Duty in consequence

got down from 10,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* during that period, and the opinion generally against it; much will depend upon fine hot weather, which the planters are anxiously expecting, as the season must be a very late one.

Worcester, Aug. 18.—Little is doing in our market; the prices are nominal. We learn from the plantation that the plant is getting rapidly into hop; the late weather has been very favourable.

Farnham, Aug. 14.—The plantations in this district look at present very promising, and a fair average crop is expected, say from seven to eight cwt. per acre. The proprietor of a favourite ground in this parish has, in the present embryo state, sold his growth at ten guineas per cwt.